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☐	L2	(rna polymerase and silen$) [clm]	2
☐	L1	(rna polymerase and silenc) [clm]	0

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NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	SEP 09	CA/CAplus records now contain indexing from 1907 to the present
NEWS 4	DEC 08	INPADOC: Legal Status data reloaded
NEWS 5	SEP 29	DISSABS now available on STN
NEWS 6	OCT 10	PCTFULL: Two new display fields added
NEWS 7	OCT 21	BIOSIS file reloaded and enhanced
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NEWS 9	NOV 24	MSDS-CCOHS file reloaded
NEWS 10	DEC 08	CABA reloaded with left truncation
NEWS 11	DEC 08	IMS file names changed
NEWS 12	DEC 09	Experimental property data collected by CAS now available in REGISTRY
NEWS 13	DEC 09	STN Entry Date available for display in REGISTRY and CA/CAplus
NEWS 14	DEC 17	DGENE: Two new display fields added
NEWS 15	DEC 18	BIOTECHNO no longer updated
NEWS 16	DEC 19	CROPU no longer updated; subscriber discount no longer available
NEWS 17	DEC 22	Additional INPI reactions and pre-1907 documents added to CAS databases
NEWS 18	DEC 22	IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB reloaded with new data and search fields
NEWS 19	DEC 22	ABI-INFORM now available on STN
NEWS 20	JAN 27	Source of Registration (SR) information in REGISTRY updated and searchable
NEWS 21	JAN 27	A new search aid, the Company Name Thesaurus, available in CA/CAplus
NEWS 22	FEB 05	German (DE) application and patent publication number format changes
NEWS 23	MAR 03	MEDLINE and LMEDLINE reloaded
NEWS 24	MAR 03	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS 25	MAR 03	FRANCEPAT now available on STN

NEWS EXPRESS	MARCH 5 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.00A, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 3 MARCH 2004
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FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

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=> s t7 and plant?
L1 1075 T7 AND PLANT?

=> s l1 and t7 promoter
L2 215 L1 AND T7 PROMOTER

=> s l2 and rna polymerase
L3 52 L2 AND RNA POLYMERASE

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 39 DUP REM L3 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-10 ti

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Method for the in vitro synthesis of short double stranded RNAs and use thereof for RNA interference and gene silencing

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Methods and compositions for independent DNA replication in eukaryotic cells, by introducing a replication cassette and a replication system into a cell

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Construction of regulated systems in **plants** using multiple transformations using infection with a **plant** viral vector to initiate regulated processes

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Establishment of a coupled expression system mediated by modified **T7 RNA polymerase** gene

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI Translocation of 3-deoxy-D-arabino-heptulosonate 7-phosphate synthase precursor into isolated chloroplasts.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Completion of nucleotide sequence and generation of highly infectious transcripts to cucurbits from full-length cDNA clone of Kyuri green mottle mosaic virus

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Comparison of strength of endogenous and exogenous gene promoters in Arabidopsis chloroplasts

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Delivery of functional protein sequences by translocating polypeptides

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI A gene expression silencing system and its different uses

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Expression constructs for high-level, **RNA polymerase** II-independent, cap-independent expression of δ-endotoxin genes in **plants**

=> d ab

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The present invention relates to the field of synthesis of short double-stranded RNAs. An in vitro transcription method using bacteriophage polymerases and target sequence-specific single-stranded DNA oligonucleotides as templates is disclosed. The present invention finds particularly advantageous use in the synthesis of short interfering RNAs (siRNAs) that have been shown to function as key intermediates in triggering sequence-specific RNA degradation during posttranscriptional gene silencing in **plants** and RNA interference in invertebrates and vertebrate systems. Specifically, RNA interference in human cells induced by EGFP and plasmid GL3 specific short dsRNAs transcribed in vitro is demonstrated. In addition, mouse Insr (insulin receptor) gene specific short dsRNAs transcribed in vitro is shown to knockdown Insr in liver of Balb/C mice.

=> d so

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
SO PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d pi

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003040294	A2	20030515	WO 2002-EP12165	20021030
	WO 2003040294	A3	20031224		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

=> d 3 so

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

en., 92 pp.
WXXBX

OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
Science Bulletin (2002), 47(14), 1197-1201
SBUEF; ISSN: 1001-6538

OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
d expression system for **plants** was established in this
The 5'-terminal of **T7 RNA polymerase**
modified by addition of the coding sequence of nuclear location
rom SV40 large T antigen. **Plant** expression vector pBBT7
tructed with the modified **T7 RNA**
se gene under the control of CaMV35S promoter. Another
on vector pBTG contained cassette of gusA controlled by **T7**
. The two vectors were co-transformed into tobacco via
bacterium-mediated method. Results of GUS activity indicated that
ransformed **plant** with pBBT7 and pBTG showed a high level
ctivity. The results demonstrated that the coupled expression
f **T7** polymerase and **T7 promoter** was
in **plants**.

OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ng; Lu, Zixian; Chang, Tuanjie; Xu, Honglin; Wu, Qian; Xiao,
Zhu, Zhen

OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
focused on possible stronger promoters in the chloroplast: those
encoding D1 protein of photosystem II reaction center, 16SrDNA in
on, the bacterial fused promoter tac, and the bacteriophage
.vphi. in combination with transgenic **T7**
merase (RNAP). Arabidopsis **plants**
e transgenic in the nuclear genome with the construct of a
gene for **T7** RNAP fused to a chloroplast transit peptide
-terminus placed under the control of CaMV 35S promoter. We have
tly expressed gene for β-glucuronidase (GUS) under control of
e promoters in the Arabidopaiss chloroplast followed by particle
ent. Expression in the chloroplast but not in the nucleus was
d histochem. and by treatment with α-amanitin. **T7**
was the strongest among the examined promoters in the
sis chloroplast, being applicable to higher expression of foreign
the chloroplast with managed expression of **T7** RNAP.

OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
otechnology (Tokyo) (2001), 18(2), 135-142
PLBIF6; ISSN: 1342-4580

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The invention provides methods for modulating a cellular process by contacting a cell in culture with a cell process-modifying mol. attached to a translocating polypeptide. For example, in one embodiment, a cell in culture is transfected with a target gene by contacting the cell in culture with a polynucleotide (that contains the target gene) attached to a translocating polypeptide. In another embodiment, expression of a target gene product in a cell in culture that contains a target gene under control of one or more regulatory elements is modulated by contacting the cell in culture with one or more regulatory agents attached to a translocating polypeptide. The one or more regulatory agents are translocated into the cell in culture and interact therein with the one or more regulatory elements to modulate expression of the target gene product by the cell. The translocating polypeptide is selected from VP22, Antp, Protein H, histone 1, high mobility group 17 protein (HMG17), a polylysine, oligonucleotide having LARL repeats. It could also be attached to a nuclear export signal such as HIV Rev protein or heat stable inhibitor of cAPK. They are resistant to proteolysis, capable of receptor-independent and energy-free cell-membrane penetration. Use of **T7 RNA polymerase** to modulate a **T7 promoter** or HIV Rev protein to modulate the HIV Rev response element (RRE) is described. The regulatory agent may be attached to the translocating polypeptide via a linker containing disulfide bonds, salicylhydroxamic acid (SHA), phenylboronic acid (PBA), a SHA-NHS ester, such as biotin-streptavidin complex and E. coli single stranded DNA binding protein. They may be part of a fusion protein. A single chain antibody (sFv) may be the regulatory agent. Use of recombinase such as Flp recognizing frt recombination sites or Cre recognizing lox recombination sites to stably integrate the target gene into genome of a cell is claimed. The target gene may be a reporter gene or a toxic protein gene, and contain a protein tag such as myc epitope, a fluorescent peptide, or a poly His tag. A mammalian or insect cell may be contacted with an addnl. cell, prokaryotic or eukaryotic. Vectors used for the method are also claimed.

=> d 9 ab

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The invention relates to an expression-silencing system. A first DNA construct comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the **T7 RNA polymerase** gene (**T7**-pol) which carries an NLS (nuclear localization signal) sequence, and at least one promoter and at least one terminator sequence operably linked to the **T7**-pol. A second DNA construct comprises a **T7 promoter** sequence (pT7), at least one targeting sequence downstream to said pT7 and at least one 3' non-translated terminator sequence operably linked to the targeting sequence. The targeting sequence can comprise tobacco mosaic virus non-coding sequence Ω, and the terminator may originate from the NOS gene or the β-1,3-glucanase gene. The system can, upon its introduction into a cell, substantially silence the expression at the RNA level of a target sequence in the cell, in a tissue or organ regenerated from said cell, or in a progeny thereof, substantially silenced, by causing the substantial disappearance of the RNA or RNA transcript carrying said sequence or a functional part thereof. This silencing system may be used to identify a nucleic acid of interest within a **plant**'s genome.

=> d 9 pi

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI	WO 2000042206	A1	20000720	WO 2000-IL29	20000116
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2359356	AA	20000720	CA 2000-2359356	20000116

=> d 10 ab

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AB Expression constructs that use **plant** virus regulatory elements and translation signals to achieve high levels of expression of foreign genes in **plants** are described. These constructs are particularly intended for the expression of δ-endotoxin genes or other genes that have AU-rich transcripts. The invention thus relates to a process that comprises the **RNA polymerase** II independent production of predominantly uncapped, non-polyadenylated RNA transcripts of the native coding sequences of AT-rich genes, preferably Bacillus thuringiensis ICP (insecticidal crystal protein) genes. A bacteriophage T3 or **T7 promoter** is used to transcribe the gene. Viral translation-promoting sequences are used at the 5'- and 3'-ends of the transcript to promote efficient translation without capping. These vectors can be used in the construction of insect-resistant transgenic **plants**. Also provided in the invention are **plant** cells and **plants** comprising these chimeric genes, integrated in their nuclear DNA, whereby the **plant** cell produces the RNA polymerases corresponding to the used promoters and terminators. Further the invention provides a process for producing a **plant** expressing a protein or polypeptide encoded by a heterologous gene which comprises the steps of transforming the nuclear genome of a **plant** cell with the above-mentioned chimeric genes; and regenerating a transformed **plant** from the transformed cell.

=> d 10 pi

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5994526	A	19991130	US 1997-880169	19970620
	US 6294711	B1	20010925	US 1999-363970	19990729

=> d 11-20 ti

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

TI Use of Rifampicin in **T7 RNA Polymerase** -Driven Expression of a **Plant** Enzyme: Rifampicin Improves Yield and Assembly

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 39 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 2

TI Expression and characterization of rice sucrose synthase in Escherichia coli.

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 39 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. DUPLICATE 3
(2004) on STN
TI **T7 RNA polymerase** drives transcription of a reporter gene from **T7 promoter**, but engenders post-transcriptional silencing of expression.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Transgenic **plants** expressing cellulolytic enzymes

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Expression constructs for high-level, **RNA polymerase** II-independent, cap-independent expression of δ-endotoxin genes in **plants**

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI Expression of glutamyl-tRNA reductase in Escherichia coli

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 39 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. DUPLICATE 5
(2004) on STN
TI Cloning, nucleotide sequence and expression of the bifunctional dihydrofolate reductase-thymidylate synthase from Glycine maximum

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 39 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. DUPLICATE 6
(2004) on STN
TI Controlled expression of plastid transgenes in **plants** based on a nuclear DNA-encoded and plastid-targeted **T7 RNA polymerase**.

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI Cloning and nucleotide sequence of the pvdA gene encoding the pyoverdin biosynthetic enzyme L-ornithine N-5-oxygenase in Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Digoxigenin labeling of RNA transcripts from multi- and single-locus DNA minisatellite probes

=> d 13 so

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 39 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. DUPLICATE 3
(2004) on STN
SO Plant science, Feb 22, 1999. Vol. 141, No. 1. p. 59-65
Publisher: Shannon [Clare] : Elsevier Scientific Publishers Ireland Ltd., c1985-
CODEN: PLSCE4; ISSN: 0168-9452

=> d 14 ag
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L4 ANSWER 14 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AB The invention provides novel methods of controlling gene expression in plastids, using an inducible, transactivator-mediated system, and **plants** comprising the novel expression systems. The present invention further describes the production of cellulose-degrading enzymes in **plants** via the application of genetic engineering techniques. Cellulase coding sequences are fused to promoters active in **plants** and transformed into the nuclear genome and the chloroplast genome. As cellulases may be toxic to **plants**, preferred promoters are those that are chemical-inducible. In this manner, expression of the cellulase genes transformed into **plants** may be chemical induced at an appropriate time. In addition, the expressed cellulases may be targeted to vacuoles or other organelles to alleviate toxicity problems. In one embodiment, the gene expressed in the plastid is under control of a transactivator-regulated promoter and the gene for the transactivator is in the nuclear DNA under control of an inducible promoter. For example, plastid transformation vectors are typically constructed using a phage promoter, such as the phage **T7** gene 10 promoter, the transcriptional activation of which is dependent upon an **RNA polymerase** such as that from phage **T7**. The resulting line is crossed to a transgenic line containing a nuclear coding region for a phage **RNA polymerase** supplemented with a chloroplast-targeting sequence and operably linked to a chemical inducible promoter such as the tobacco PR-1a promoter. Expression of the gene of interest in the chloroplasts of **plants** resulting from this cross is then activated by foliar application of a chemical inducer. The novel, inducible transactivator-mediated plastid expression system is tightly regulatable, with no detectable expression prior to induction and exceptionally high expression and accumulation of protein following induction. The present invention finds utility in any industrial process requiring a plentiful supply of cellulases, but particularly finds utility in the conversion of cellulosic biomass to ethanol.

=> d 14 pi

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9811235	A2	19980319	WO 1997-US16187	19970912
	WO 9811235	A3	19980604		
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9744146	A1	19980402	AU 1997-44146	19970912
	AU 728348	B2	20010104		
	EP 925362	A2	19990630	EP 1997-942451	19970912
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	BR 9711769	A	19990824	BR 1997-11769	19970912
	CN 1230224	A	19990929	CN 1997-197884	19970912
	JP 2002513275	T2	20020508	JP 1998-513903	19970912
	US 2002062502	A1	20020523	US 2001-901737	20010709

=> d 15 pi

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI WO 9749814 A1 19971231 WO 1997-EP2832 19970530
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 9731704 A1 19980114 AU 1997-31704 19970530
AU 725002 B2 20001005
EP 922104 A1 19990616 EP 1997-927090 19970530
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
JP 2000513217 T2 20001010 JP 1998-502180 19970530

=> d 18 ab

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 39 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 6

AB Phage **T7 RNA polymerase** has been used extensively in Escherichia coli for high-level expression of selected genes placed under the control of the phage **T7** gene 10 promoter. We have constructed an analogous system for use in plastids of higher **plants**. A **T7 RNA polymerase** chimeric gene containing a cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter and a tobacco ribulose-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase small-subunit chloroplast transit-peptide sequence was introduced into tobacco by nuclear transformation. Stable plastid formation of tobacco expressing the **T7 RNA polymerase** transactivity with a **T7 promoter**/beta-glucuronidase (GUS) reporter gene construct resulted in expression of GUS mRNA and enzyme activity in all tissues examined. Expression of GUS activity was extremely high in mature leaves, moderate in young leaves and petals, and low in stems, roots, and developing seeds. Plastid transformation of wild-type tobacco with the same chimeric GUS gene resulted in undetectable levels of GUS mRNA and enzyme activity. Genetic crosses demonstrated that a silent **T7** /GUS reporter gene could be activated in the F1 generation by transmission of an active nuclear **T7 RNA polymerase** gene from the male parent.

=> d 18 so

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 39 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 6

SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, July 19, 1994. Vol. 91, No. 15. p. 7301-7305
Publisher: Washington, D.C. : National Academy of Sciences,
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424

=> d 21-30 ti

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7
TI Transcripts of a maize chlorotic mottle virus cDNA clone replicate in maize protoplasts and infect maize **plants**

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Stable expression plasmid for high-level production of GroE molecular chaperones in large-scale cultures.

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 8
TI Expression and assembly of the potato virus Y (PVY) coat protein (CP) in Escherichia coli cells

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Melanin production with transgenic microorganisms

L4 ANSWER 25 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Cellular expression of a functional nodavirus RNA replicon from vaccinia virus vectors

L4 ANSWER 26 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Cloned DNA copies of cowpea severe mosaic virus genomic RNAs: infectious transcripts and complete nucleotide sequence of RNA 1

L4 ANSWER 27 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Infectious in vitro transcripts from amplified cDNAs of the Y and Kin strains of cucumber mosaic virus

L4 ANSWER 28 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI THE IN-VITRO SYNTHESIS OF BOVINE ADRENODOXIN PRECURSOR AND ITS TRANSPORT INTO YEAST MITOCHONDRIA.

L4 ANSWER 29 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Effect of ethanol and low-temperature culture on expression of soybean lipoxygenase L-1 in Escherichia coli

L4 ANSWER 30 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 9
TI Infectious cucumber mosaic virus RNA transcribed in vitro from clones obtained from cDNA amplified using the polymerase chain reaction

=> d 31-39 ti

L4 ANSWER 31 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Ribozymes that cleave potato leafroll virus RNA within the coat protein and polymerase genes

L4 ANSWER 32 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI SIGNAL-MEDIATED IMPORT OF BACTERIOPHAGE **T7 RNA POLYMERASE** INTO THE SACCHAROMYCES-CEREVISIAE NUCLEUS AND SPECIFIC TRANSCRIPTION OF TARGET GENES.

L4 ANSWER 33 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Binding by mycoplasma **RNA polymerase** of oligodeoxyribonucleotides related to promoters of genes of different microorganisms

L4 ANSWER 34 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 10
TI Improvements of the infectivity of in vitro transcripts from cloned cowpea mosaic virus cDNA: impact of terminal nucleotide sequences

L4 ANSWER 35 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI BIOCHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF AN UNMODIFIED YEAST PHENYLALANINE TRANSFER RNA TRANSCRIBED IN-VITRO.

L4 ANSWER 36 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Infectious RNA transcripts derived from full-length DNA copies of the genomic RNAs of cowpea mosaic virus

L4 ANSWER 37 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN MECHANISMS OF EUKARYOTIC TRANSCRIPTIONAL ACTIVATION WITH BACTERIOPHAGE **T7 RNA POLYMERASE**.

L4 ANSWER 38 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI In vitro expression of a full-length DNA copy of cowpea mosaic virus B RNA: identification of the B RNA encoded 24-kd protein as a viral protease

L4 ANSWER 39 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI A SYNTHETIC SUBSTRATE FOR TRANSFER RNA SPLICING.

=> d 37 ab

L4 ANSWER 37 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AB To distinguish between mechanisms of eukaryotic transcriptional activation, we tested whether yeast upstream promoter elements can stimulate transcription by a heterologous transcription machinery, bacteriophage **T7 RNA polymerase**. The gal enhancer-like element recognized by GAL4 protein or the ded1 poly(dA-dT) element was placed upstream of the **T7 promoter** and his3 structural gene, and **T7 RNA polymerase** ws produced in yeast cells. Under conditions where the gal elementwould normally be either activating or nonactivating, his3 transcription by **T7 RNA polymerase** was not stimulated above the level observed in the absence of any upstream element. In contrast, the ded1 poly(dA-dT) element stimulated transcription 7-fold, similar to the enhancement observed on the native ded1 promoter. Activation by the ded1 element thus may involve effects on the chromatin template that facilitate entry of the transcription machinery, whereas activation by the gal element may involve specific contacts between GAL4 and the transcriptional machinery.

=> dis his

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FILE 'AGRICOLA, CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:41:44 ON 15 MAR 2004
L1 1075 S T7 AND PLANT?
L2 215 S L1 AND T7 PROMOTER
L3 52 S L2 AND RNA POLYMERASE
L4 39 DUP REM L3 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s ((tuttle a?) or (tuttle, a?))/au
L5 90 ((TUTTLE A?) OR (TUTTLE, A?))/AU

=> s l5 and t7
L6 3 L5 AND T7

=> dup rem l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7 3 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-3 ti

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Transgenic expressing mature ragweed pollen allergen for development of anti allergic agent

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Therapeutic protein production in plants and use of plant and plant products in disease prevention or treatment

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Methods for the production of hybrid seeds

=> d ab

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The present invention discloses transgenic plants expressing therapeutically active proteins, preferably from their plastid genome or targeted to the vacuole. The present invention also describes the administration of such transgenic plants to a host in need thereof for the prevention or treatment of diseases. In a preferred embodiment, such plants or matter derived from such plants is administered orally to a host. Thus, allergen expression vectors for tobacco plastids are prepared

=> d 2 ab

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The present invention discloses transgenic plants expressing therapeutically active proteins, preferably from their plastid genome or targeted to the vacuole. The present invention also describes the administration of such transgenic plants to a host in need thereof for the prevention or treatment of diseases. In a preferred embodiment, such plants or matter derived from such plants is administered orally to a host. Thus, allergen expression vectors for tobacco plastids are prepared

=> d 3 ab

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The present invention provides a dual method for producing male-sterile plants. Two genetically transformed plants, parents 1 and 2, are crossed to obtain male-sterile offspring. Parent 1 is transformed with an expression cassette comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an anther-specific promoter which is operably linked to a nucleotide sequence encoding a transactivator. Parent 2 is transformed with an expression cassette comprising a target nucleotide sequence, which is capable of being activated by the transactivator, operably linked to a nucleotide sequence which encodes RNA or a polypeptide which will disrupt the formation of viable pollen. Therefore, crossing parent 1 with parent 2 results in male-sterile offspring. The male-sterile plants are useful for producing hybrid seed. The invention also provides compns. and methods for high level expression of a coding region of interest in a plant.

=> s ((sela i?) or (sela, i?))/au
L8 217 ((SELA I?) OR (SELA, I?))/AU

=> s l8 and t7
L9 10 L8 AND T7

=> dup rem l9
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9
L10 5 DUP REM L9 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-5 ti

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Vaccination with E. coli recombinant empty viral particles of infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV) confer protection

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI A gene expression silencing system and its different uses

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Infectious RNA transcripts from grapevine virus A cDNA clone

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 5 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI **T7** RNA polymerase drives transcription of a reporter gene from **T7** promoter, but engenders post-transcriptional silencing of expression.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI Expression and assembly of the potato virus Y (PVY) coat protein (CP) in Escherichia coli cells

=> d 2 ab

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The invention relates to an expression-silencing system. A first DNA construct comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the **T7** RNA polymerase gene (**T7**-pol) which carries an NLS (nuclear localization signal) sequence, and at least one promoter and at least one terminator sequence operably linked to the **T7**-pol. A second DNA construct comprises a **T7** promoter sequence (pT7), at least one targeting sequence downstream to said pT7 and at least one 3' non-translated terminator sequence operably linked to the targeting sequence. The targeting sequence can comprise tobacco mosaic virus non-coding sequence Ω, and the terminator may originate from the NOS gene or the β-1,3-glucanase gene. The system can, upon its introduction into a cell, substantially silence the expression at the RNA level of a target sequence in the cell, in a tissue or organ regenerated from said cell, or in a progeny thereof, substantially silenced, by causing the substantial disappearance of the RNA or RNA transcript carrying said sequence or a functional part thereof. This silencing system may be used to identify a nucleic acid of interest within a plant's genome.

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L10 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
AB A full length cDNA clone of grapevine virus A (GVA) was constructed downstream from the bacteriophage **T7** RNA polymerase promoter. Capped in vitro-transcribed RNA was infectious in Nicotiana benthamiana and N. clevelandii plants. Symptoms induced by the RNA transcripts or by the parental virus were indistinguishable. The infectivity of the in vitro-transcribed RNA was confirmed by serol. detection of the virus coat and movement proteins and by observation of virions by electron microscopy. This is the first report of infectious RNA transcripts derived from a full-length cDNA clone of a member of the Vitivirus genus.